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## THE TRIBUNE.

Natural History of New-York. NATURAL HISTORY OF NEW-YORK. Part I. Zoology. By fames E. De Kay. By Authority. Thurlow Weed, Printer to the State: 1242. "Unless our feet at least stood in the midst of Nature, all our faces would be pale and livid."-Thus wrote, sincerely and truly, a healthy man, who felt the disease of all Society and the restorative power of Nature-the great mother and nurse of us alf. The sentiment has been a theme for Poetry in all ages; and, better still, in some hearts, in every age, it has found a dwelling place, where it rested safe from all bleak storms and freely worked according to its own law. It is inspiriting to know this, and to see in our midst then who feel its truth and who devote their strength to its diffusion and enforcement. It is better still to see a State demeaning itself as if it had a Sout., which proverbially it has not; and to hear it speaking, by its acts, these wants of all its members and its effort to satisfy them. The deenest wants of Society are those which rarely, perhaps never, attract the attention of the State : indeed these are the very matters with which the State resolves it has nothing to do, and perhaps rightly. But if it will but evince a sympathy with its struggling members and a disposition to aid rifle, are needed: and these in the Autumn when them so far as it can, considerate men will be content and thank the giver for the deodand .-Should the State, moreover, in its seeking for the selfish, stumble and blunder upon something of true scientific worth, it will receive no slight praise if it seem not confused, and if it do not awkwardly retreat from its endeavor, when it finds its chief sim has been foiled. Somewhat after this sort is When their food fails they migrate for more. the merit of our State in its great Zoological Survey which is just completed and of which we have before us the initial record of the first fruits. For some few years previous to 1835 the good people of New-York, representatively assembled, began to wish, then to hope, and so of course to believe, that although their tall, great forests were fast fading away, food for their steam enginery and their kitchen grates, to supply their place, might sill be found beneath the soil. They magnanimouthly resolved to look: and in this purely eco nomical suggestion, originated the grand Survey in the prosecution of which all wise men so heart ly rejoice. The Legislature most wisely added w the primary duty of those despatched upon this coal-hupting mission, that of making a complete Geological Survey of the State, of furnishing a catslogue of its rocks, a general account of its crust for as many feet below the surface as should be practicable, and of formally introducing us to the beasts of our field, the fowls of our air and the fish in our waters-our neighbors, and, if we would only cultivate their acquaintance more, our fast and not unworthy friends. And when the State found there was no coal to be had, it wisely and like a rational being, determined to ascertain, and duly report, what we had in its stead. Thus. Who would suspect the creature to be poetic in his though the calculations of the State proved erronews at the outset, through her commendable and, we are fain to say, enlightened generosity, by 'God's cheap economy " are we yet " made rich."

EII; the Mineralogical and Chemical department BLEWIS C. BECK; the Palæontological department to TIMOTHY A. CONRAD; and the Geological department to WILLIAM W. MATHER, EBEN-EZER ERMONS, JAMES HALL and LARDNER VAN-UXEM. This is a liberal disposition, though we kepe some day to see the survey still more extended. There are several departments of the Natural History of the State which, so far as we included in the Zoology, to which it properly belongs. Science overlooks nothing, and from evethe healthy man fortify and nourish his soul .lovers of Nature would not willingly part with erslightest works; the 'shrill roll-call of the brest fly ' has a meaning for them; and even in beheart of old Anacreon, as he sat beneath the saie, or wandered through the forests of Greece, with an ear quick to catch the slightest note of Mare's great diapason, the song of the locust,

The plan of this survey of the State was ar-

moged in the summer of 1836; and with a slight

subsequent change, it was as follows: The de-

partment of Zoology was assigned to JAMES E.

DE KAY; the Botanical department to JOHN TOR-

inkened such kindly thoughts as these: "We pronounce thee happy, Cicada, For on the tops of the trees, Drinking a little dew,
Like any king thou singest.
For thine are they all,
Whatever thou seest in the fields,
And whatever the woods bear.
Thou art the friend of the husbandman, In no respect injuring any one; And then art honored among men, And theu art honored among men,
Sweet prophet of Summer.
The Muses love thee,
And Picebus himself loves thee.
And has given thee a shrill song;
Age does not wrack thee,
Thou skillful, earth-born, song-loving,
Unsuffering, bloodless one;
Almost thou art like the gods."
The wolum

But we must come home. The volume before is a large, elegant quarto, splendidly printed with a rich, wide margin and a general beauty which challenges admiration. It is the first volme of the Natural History of New-York; and contains first, an Introduction of 178 pages prepared by Governor SEWARD, presenting a full geotraphical and political description of the State, 2 wice of her educational establishments and her professions, a history of her improvements in the arts sciences, &c , sketches of her agricultural condition, catalogues of her productions in all departsents of literature, science and art and general thistics concerning her social and political procross. It is interesting and valuable, evincing digent care and industrious research in its pre-Peration. Next follows a Note by Hon. J. L. O'SULLIVAN giving a historical and statistical account of the Penitentiary System of the State .--Then we have two plates presenting sectional less of the Croton Aqueduct in crossing valleys and in excavations. Next comes the Zoology of NEW-YORK, or the NEW-YORK FAUNA, of which we have in this volume Part I-being an examination of the Manmalia or Quadrupeds of the State. Appended to this are thirty-three Plates swing seventy-six beautiful colored illustrations, repared with great care and presenting accurate apresentations of the living animals. They were ill executed by Mr. J. W. HILL and lithographed

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VOL. II. NO. 163.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1842.

The State is divided into four Zoological Dis- the St. Lawrence seeks its way to the Gulfand the to relinquish the hunt. He had become perfectly tricts, distinct from each other in their general Ocean. The other winds its way toward the Sun, wild, and seemed thus to vindicate his descent characters, though of course blended at the lines and, growing into a mighty river, bears upon its from the Wild Boar of Europe.

LY THIS MORERWOON MAKE

I. First is the Western District, embracing all that rich table land West of the Genesee, which in its Southern part rises to an elevation of from thousand to twelve hundred feet above the sea, ing to the sources of the Mohawk on the East. It is connected by its valleys and water courses with the basin of the St. Lawrence, and thus contains, to some slight extent, animals common to them both. It is not as rich in Quadrupeds as some other portions. Three out of five Bats noticed in the State are found within its limits. The New-York Bat is the most common through the State, though the Heary Bat is the largest. The Little Brown Bat is the one which so abounds throughout the Western District and which affords such fine sport to children of a Summer evening, darting through the dusky air or dimly lighted room, in his great game of 'catching flies.' Nearly all kinds of Squirrels also abound. The Black Squirrel is especially plentiful and is, in fact, almost the only hunters' game in that portion of the State. A keen eye, a quiet step, and a sharp aim, with a leaves begin to fall and grain is ripe, bring in scores ofttimes in a few hours. The Little Grey Squirrel is also found, though not so abundantly. This species, like the other, feed on nuts, seeds, &c ..that is, when they get an honest living and do not depredate upon the farmers' corn: and it must be confessed their morals are lax in this respect. Wiser than the classic Tityrus, they do not deem

other lands just like their own: "Non sic parvis componere magna solebant." Some mysterious power-is it the wind, or the sky or their mother Nature?-has whispered to them that in other lands, over mountains and across rivers they may find the food they lack in their own. So upon the mission in clouds, like locusts or the knights-errant that sought the sepulchre, do they start. Backman, in the late autumn of 1803, aw myriads of them between Waterford and Sartoga. They had not well learned their task, but this did not dismay them. Though they had never taken lessons in the Swimming Schools, they fearlessly plunged into the Hudson, and sought the opposing shore. Despising the rules, of course thousands were drowned; and the others were so wearied and wet that the record coolly tells us, 'they were easily killed with clubs." We see in the papers now notices of a similar emigration and crossing of the Allegheny. Various kinds of the Family Mostilidae are found in this Western District, of which the senera Meptitus Mustela and l'utorius are found in this State. To the first belongs the Skunk, whom we would rather know un der its scientific name, Mephitis Americana, temperament? yet he seems to resemble somewhat that class of people who fondly apostrophize the moon, call the stars sweet names and flatter the night by lavish praises of her "ebon brow,"-for our Surveyor tells us that he " is nocturnal in his habits and is often seen sporting about in a bright moonlight night." We pray to be delivered from his play-fellowship! Quite as noteworthy is the remark that " the flesh, when carefully prepared, is very sweet." "A person in my neighborhood took nineteen from one burrow and salted them for family use-during the winter." Curiosityhunters may be thankful for the information that Mr. De Kay dates from "The Locusts" in Queens County. If his 'neighborhood' is everrun by gaping strangers, bereafter, we cannot well help it. We coincide most heartily in a closing remark of the Surveyor concerning this 'sportive' creature; can see, have not found a place quite prominent and rejoice in the fact that "he is regarded as a enough in this Survey. Entomology is one of fit subject for extermination." We have not room reat interest, and we suppose, of course, has been to tell all we have learned from this Report concerning the other quadrupeds that inhabit the Western District. All the hercer classes have dis-This in Nature, her smallest insects even, may appeared with the Indians, though some of the smaller creatures are still left for the aniusement of the hunter. The minx is found in almost every part of the State and the muskrat is also common. Traps are often placed in their holes and they are thus easily taken. Often too they are shot from boats, or in the winter as they come up to breathe through holes cut in the ice for their special accommodation. Their burrows are in high banks with the entrance under water. Often, in the morning or the evening, the wanderer beside a still stream may see at the end of a long ripple reaching out into the water, the nose of a muskrat, silently swimming across; if he finds himself detected he dives deneath the surface and remains there some-

times eight or ten minutes and then rises far away. But we must leave the Western District. II. The Northern District comprises that great truncated triangle whose base is the Mohawk River, with the St. Lawrence on its western side, and on the East the glorious, hill-girt Lake Champlain. On its eastern side is a great, wild tract, of a thousand square miles, resting, all silent and unvisited beneath the bright sky which shines and smiles upon its mountain majesty with as loving a look as upon the haunts of men. We have never trodden its wilds; but good friends of ours, who love its freshness and its glery, have teld us how for days they have wandered among its hills and thick forests, crossing its frequent, sun-lighted lakes in light skiffs beneath which, inverted, they reposed at night-reposed as much as the gnats and great his hegs, in the first flush of adolescent swineflies, the insulted sovereigns of the soil, would let hood, to ramble in the woods 'at his own sweet them. Bright lakes lie calm and unfearingly in will,' until, with true Poet-soul, he became enathe lap of frowning hills, and these tower aloft moured of Nature, and, deeply impressed with toward the 'undaunted heaven' which they seem to prop. No Election Day comes here. Those tall to the 'largest liberty.' Hogs, he thought, were old cedars hear nothing of the 'leveling doctrines' of the age. No turmoil reaches them. They pay governed at all. He thwarted all efforts to way no rent, and they quarrel with nothing but the lay him, and refused, peremptorily, to be decoyed tempest-and then, with graceful majesty, they into the traps every where set for him. When bend and sway beneath his blows, and the sound of night came, he was sure to be in the farmer's corntheir battle makes brave music-only there is no field; but when morning broke, he 'hied him to ear to hear it. In the midst of this wild region is his forest home.' The underbrush being thick, a high table-land, some five thousand feet above and the wood some miles in extent, it is was the sea. There in its broad bosom rest sweet found impossible to capture him; and some half lakelets, upon which the stars look down and over dozen of the best riflemen in town organized a which the wind sweeps with an angry sigh in his hunt for him. They often found his bed, but only hurried flight. Upon that high land rise two once in three or four days did they even get a streams, within short distance of each other. sight at him. They then wounded him in the One, the Raquet, flows to the North, and through neck, but he escaped, and they were finally forced

bosom the wealth of the Metropolis of the Westthough flowing from the same point and with the same promise of greatness, are oftentimes the paths of men. In this region one hears of bears, level of the lakes .- and that most beautiful sec- and the wolverine, with troops of arctic birds who tion Eastward of this, filled with lakes and abound- come to 'spend the season' in these warm reing in all the wealth of the temperate zone, extend- treats. This reminds one of unexplored regionsof a New World, and of Columbus. The great Black bear is now and then met in this wild section of the Northern District, though but rarely. Occasionally tornadoes, which here have all their native strength and the 'largest liberty,' without grant of Congress, to do their will, prostrate the pines for many miles, and in their destructive wake grow wild cherry trees; and when the fruit is ripe, black bears resort thither for their food. They seem to have a strange instinct which tells them when they are pursued, and great powers of endurance to enable them to escape. Some years since, hunters in Schroon chased one cighteen days before they killed it. They seldom came in sight of him during the race, yet he went on his way unceasingly, as if perfectly aware of their felonious intent. He knew nothing of the habeas corpus, and so died. They sometimes cross to Vermont and exchange greetings with their kindred upon the Green Mountains. We remember some four years since one was started in Richmond, sixteen miles east of the Lake, and chased for three or four days, when he was finally killed but a few miles from Burlington, where his 'outer man' is still to be seen in the Cabinet of the Lyceum of Natural History in the University. Occasionally the Porcupine is found in this district-'spines nearly concealed in the hair; tail prehensile "-as the Report has it. Panthers abound preying upon deer and smaller quadrupeds, "not refusing even the Canada porcupine." They are said to be not half so fierce as COOPER would have us believe, though when pressed they 'show fight' with great alacrity. Though numerous in St. Lawrence County, no one knows of their having ever destroyed a human being. In Warren Co one was hunted some years ago, and resorted to a shanty for security. They too extend into Vermont. Fifteen years ago one was killed near Montpelier, and they occasionally are found in

> execution, and enjoy his sport but poorly in this III. The Hudson Valley District includes the Counties watered by the Hudson River and its tributaries. It is smaller than the others but compasses the Kaaterskills, some of them four thousand feet high, and thus contains deers, panthers, wolves and bears. Our city market is supplied with veni-Counties. Wolves used to abound but are now trict, however, they retain the habits they used to practice in these Southern Counties as long ago as when Vanderdonck wrote, in 1645; they sometimes start off alone, but oftener band with half a dozen others, in pursuit of a deer. They rarely give over till they have tired him out, for in speed the latter is their superior. The deer sometimes takes to the water and then is safe; but in the winter, venturing upon the ice, he is speedily overtaken. It is said that at the North towards the spring the lakes contain many carcasses of deer thus slain and devoured by wolves. The deer is timid, unless decidedly cornered-when it turns and, with a fierce glare, rushes desperately upon IV. The Atlantic District is the remaining one,

Massachusetts. This is the District for hunters,

those who love hunting 'for its own sake,' and are

willing to bunt in the spirit of hunting-not with

kid gloves and gaiter boots. BENJAMIN'S lazy

sportsman, with his half closed eve, would do little

embracing Long Island, and we suppose Manhattan. It is more celebrated for the abundance and variety of its Birds than its quadrupeds, for here meet the Arctic migrating species at their southern limit and the wandering birds of the Torrid Zone, who here reach their northern boundary .-But deer are yet numerous, as are many of the smaller animals. The American Stag, with very large branching horns, has been shot on Long Isl and; but we hear nothing of any since the first settlement by Europeans. Indeed, it is only very sparingly found any where in the State. On Raquet River it is thought they have been shot. The Fossil Stag is unknown now, but horas and teeth are often thrown up by the plough in different sections. A horn of the second year's growth is now in the University of Vermont, and a portion of a pair is in the Lyceum of Natural History in this city. The sus domestica, of the Family Suidæ, is found is every part of the State. It is not a native, though it is found in great abundance, especially on the south end of Manhattan Island .-Specimens of a remarkable size have recently come under our personal observation. They are easily domesticated, and are decidedly less offensive than skunks. Their popular name is the common heg.' Vanderdonck tells us that in the early days of the State it was common to turn them into the woods in the spring and recall them in the autumn; and we believe this is done to some extent at present in the more thinly settled portions in the State. In this section they spend their summers in the city. We remember in June last, however, a famous 'hog hunt' on the eastern berder of Vermont, at Hartford. Some inconsiderate farmer, the year before, had allowed one of the necessity of maintaining his inalienable right 'governed toe much;' se he resolved not to be

But we despair of presenting within any limits ern Hemisphere. Thus opposite in their direction, we can allow, even the slightest account of the zoclogical wealth of our State. The Report contains the natural history of a great number of animals that we have not mentioned, with very interand rapidly subsides on its Western border to the and beavers, and panthers-the moose, the deer esting notices of the remains of the Mastodon genus, which have been found in every portion of our State, as in nearly every State east or south of the Hudson River. Mr. De Kay thinks this great creature may have existed in this country cotemporaneously with man. We deem the results of this great Survey of more interest and importance than any thing else that has been done for many years. This is a scheme of Internal Improvement -in its best sense and is worthy of all praise. It gives evidence that the State has not forgotten that her soil raises MEN, as well as grain, and cattle and things to be bought and sold and transported hither and thither on railroads and canals. The State must have a sout, for a mere machine-mill sends forth nothing half so foodful and refreshing, to those who have souls, as these Reports. We do not forget that they deal far too much in measurements and detailed, scientific description, to be of interest to the general reader. They present facts, but facts out of which truth will some day grow. "It is much easier," as has been written, "to discover than to see when the cover is off." But liscovering comes first in order. Men of larger mind-men who can discern laws, as well as read facts, will find in these books food for some months: their sight will be sharpened-they will feel the power and the beauty of Nature more keenly; they will advance a step nearer to the centre o all things-and can thus thence tell us many truths which we have never yet had occasion to learn All honor then to the State for the great work she has accomplished! There are some who would be glad to see her do more; to see dawning upon that newly found soul of hers, clearer, higher and truer convictions of the nature of EDUCATION and of her own relations thereto. But more there are, and we are of them, who are deeply grateful for what has already been accomplished, and are disposed patiently to wait.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable protestant young man as waiter and coach-man; he can turnish best of city reference, and is willing to go in the country with a respectable family. Please ap-ply at No. 77 Crosby-street, or address J. W. at this office.

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THE LADY dressed in black who passed a Five dollar Counterfeit Bill on the James' Bank ed a Five dollar Counteriest Bill on the James Baind yesterday, in Ann-street, is requested to return a good bill through the Post Office, addressed "Tribune Office," or she will be waited upon by a gentleman who will probably make provision for her during the winter at a certain place

TO PEDDLERS AND STATION-ERS.—2,000 groce Ever Point Leads, of first rate quality, for sale in lots of 50 groce, at less one-quarter the usual wholesale price, at 160 Nassau-street.

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298 Pearl-st., near Beekman.

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August 20, 1342.

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TO A DISCERNING PUBLIC

Self-preservation is an inherent principle firmly seated is the heart of man. He alights upon the shores of Time the roost helpless of all God's creatures, but as soon as Reason rears her standard, he sees, and thinks, and encircles him self with objects of protection; being endowed with that most noble intellect which distinguishes him as the head of all. By his power mountains are leveled, rivers are turned from their course, the land is girt with iron-bound tracks, enabling him to fly, as it were, with the wings of the wind; the ocean sparkles beneath his feet as the gallant ship speeds on to some distant shore. But with all this delegated wisdom. man is belpless still; as the green foliage of nature is de the hand of disease. It walks abroad and we cannot stay its progress; men fall by the wayside, and others mourn their loss. But as the history of mankind evinces a gradual mprovement, who will say that suffering and pain is to acnounced to the public, whose fame will be written as with a sunbeam in the history of the past. SANDS'S SARSAPA-RILLA stands forth alone, and by its own works proclaims its power—that mute eloquence, so irresistibly affecting in the appeals of the suffering for relief, has been answered.— Diseases have been cured by this invaluable medicine, such as not furnished in the records of time. These things are not done in secret places or some ukknown town, but are done in our public places and the highways. They are rought before the world to substamiate beyond doubt the healing virtues of this new preparation, and the facts unfolded, although gigantic, are as plain as the light of day and where is that High Priest of Envy that can gainsay

Truth. The following cure of an inveterate case of Scrofula submitted to the careful consideration of a discerning pub-lic, and its truth vouched for from such a source as canno e called in question. It may well be said, "Truth i

Mew-York, Sept. 14, 1312.

Messrs Sands: Gent.—In the cholera summer of the yea
1832, a disease first made its appearance on the end of my
tongue, which continued to spread gradually for three years, during which time I was under the treatment of dif-ferent physicians without receiving any essential benefit. I was salivated until the flesh dropped from my guins. My tongue was scarffed, frequently cauterized, slit lengthwise, and cut crosswise, until I was told that the only cure would the court rosswise, until I was told that the only care would be to cut my longue off at the root; but as it seemed un-rertain whether this would put a stop to the ravages of such a disease, I preferred to risk my life rather than submit to

the operation.

A scrolulous affection now commenced on my right check a little below the aye, and continuing inward soon attacked the bone, forming matter internally, which discharged in the mouth through an opening caused by the extraction of a tooth. The disease then seized upon the roof of the mouth, just under the opening from the nose, and soon destroying the hone, continued its progress wayed and backward into the bone, continued its progress upward and backward into the bones of the nose, which it destroyed, together with the cartilages. A gathering then took place in my head, which discharged a thick fetid matter from the nese, which resemoled soft bones or shells, as it came out in strings as large round as a goose-quill. Pieces of bone also dropped from my head into the mouth through the passage made by the disease in the upper jaw. The complaint now spread over the nose and enveloped both eyes, destroying the lower ye-lashes and stopping the opening from the eyes to the lose, which caused almost a continual flow of tears. At this nose, which caused almost a continual flow of tears. At this time my smell and taste were both gone, my hearing nearly so, and my sight so much inpaired as to render it impossible for me to distinguish an edject, at the distance of two feet. My memory also was so much affected that I could not retain any thing I heard said for rive minutes; and my condition, if not wholly, was nearly that of idiocy. The disease occasionally appeared to be better, and then Hooked toward death as the termination of my sufferings.

toward death as the termination of my safferings.

Hearing through the newspapers the remarkable cures of your Sarsaparilla, hope sprung up afresh, and although my case was considered beyond the reach of art, I resolved to make one more effort to regain my health. At this period my means were exhausted in trying various medicines, and dying, as I was, by inches, it can be readily supposed with what feelings I looked toward relief. It is now just six weeks since I crossed the threshold of your door, and was then an object from which the eye turned with piny so long will I cherish with heartiest gratitude the benefit I have received (under the blessing of Divine Providence) from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In two weeks from the from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In two weeks from the time I began using the medicine, the internal ulcers began to heal and new flesh to form. This has continued notil! to heal and new flesh to form. This has continued until I Lemuel Richardson.

This Company continues to insure against loss or damage icine. My feelings are such as I cannot describe. I can by Fire, at the reduced rates of premium, at either of the and for two weeks past I have been able to fol high is that of a shoemaker, almost as well as at any p

With lasting gratitude, I shall ever remain GEORGE DULAY, 114 Willet-st. gratefully, The facts as above stated are strictly true, he having applied to me for a letter of recommendation to Messrs. Sands and the cure came strictly under my personal observation.

ARAHAM HATFIELD,

Alderman of the 11th Ward of the city of New-York.

New. York, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen,-A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, an semicine,—A tage of misery and woe is mine to ten, and a memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of greaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my

face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the threa. Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the threat of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My com-plaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a plaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vite made into a tea, which I contained using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning ence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which keptswelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions: now commenced those torturing palas termed chronic rhemmatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last; the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pklowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeletonthe skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cureinade by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clang to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True; ful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True; yes, gentlemen, I herald itto the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue Ourse for renel.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street.

City and County of New-York, is: I bereby certify that on this 25th day of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Tarner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and hugging been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS, Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duane-st. We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner o hereby certify that the above is a correct statement o

his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.
WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant, corner Church and Leonard-sis.
JOBL B. PURDY, Grocer,
corner Franklin and Church sis.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin-st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years. Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for expor

MRS. HOLTON'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 Amity-st. an30 2m." BOARDING SCHOOL.—Irving Insti-D tute—An English and Classical Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, Tarrytown, New York.—[No day scho-lars received.]—WM. P. LYON, A. M. and Chas, H. Lyon, A. M. Principale.

lars received.)—WM. P. LYON, A. M. and Chas. H. LYON, A. M., Principals.

Circulars, containing references, catalogue of patrons, and all desirable information, may be had on application at the institution, or at the bookstores of W. A. Cohman. 203 Broadway; R. Lockwood, 4H Broadway; H. & S. Raynor, 76 Bowery; T. J. Crowen, 633 Broadway.

N. B.—Winter Session opens on the 1st November. 63

EVENING SCHOOL, at No. 32 Riv-

ington-st. (near the Bowery.)—The subscriber will commence his Evening School on Monday Evening, October 17th. Pupils will be carefully instructed in all the branches of English Literature that can be advantageously

ttended to.
Classes in Writing and Book-Keeping will be instructed is heretofore, by the quarter, month, or a series of lessons.
Terms to suit the times.

V. THOMPSON, Principal.

DREPARATORY SCHOOL at MID-DLETOWN, Connecticut.-A Classical and English oarding-School for young gentlemen.—The Winter School will commence Nov. 15th and continue 22 weeks. son will commence Nov. 15th and continue 22 weeks.

This School is well supplied with apparatus, both Philosophical and Chemical, including a powerful Tulescope; also, a complete set of American and Foreign Outline Maps, a Library, &c. &c. Students are thoroughly prepared either for business or collegiate institutions.

The Principals and Pupils reside together in one family Temporarily occurrying the place of pureaty the Principals.

Temporarily occupying the place of parents, the Principals isel a corresponding obligation to watch over the manners, morals and education of their Pupils. No student whose example is found injurious, will be permitted to continue

with us.

The charge for Instruction, Board, Washing, ordinary Mending, Fuel, Lights, and Bedding, is \$160 per annum—each term in advance.

LT Circulars may be obtained of G. P. Disosway, Esq. No. 150 Pearl-street, or of the Rev. Henry Chase, No. 181 Cherry-street.

D. H. CHASE, A. M. { Principals.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, an English and Classical Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, Port Chester, Westchester county, N. Y.—The winter Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd November and continue 22 weeks. Expenses \$74 per Ses

bi November and continue 21 weeks. Expenses \$74 per Session. No extra charges except for Drawing.

Catalogues, containing references and other information, can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, 250 Mulberry-street; office of the Tribune, or at 14 Cedarst.—
The Principal may be consulted on and after the 11th until the 20th inst. at 10t East Broadway, or at the private residence of any gentleman who may call and leave his card.

C. DOW, A. B., Principal, old 1w. C. M. DOW, Assistant.

SARATOGA SPRINGS INSTITUTE. E. K. BANGS, A. M. Principal.—The Winter Term will begin on the 1st Monday in November. This institution occupies a situation highly favorable to the health, as well as mental and moral improvement of

For terms, &c. apply to the Principal.

Saratoga Springs, Oct. 3, 1842, DROFESSOR BASSET'S Oral and Analytical System of French.— Taught without books by the author at his residence, 450 Broadway, entrance 1st door in Grand-st. Those who wish to acquire the French Language with ease and facility, will find this new system Language with ease and facinty, will had this new system not to be surpassed by any that has ever been introduced. The language is taught grainmatically without books. The speaking is easily acquired by this new method, and the pupil finds from the first lesson improvement both in speaking, writing and translating. Those who wish to join for the ensuing season the different evening classes, will be pleased to call to enter their names. Terms payable quarterly in advance.

N. B. The Professor can only be seen before 9 A. M. and after 7 P. M. of Stawtiw TTh&S MRS. A. E. RUSSELL informs her triends and former patrons that she is now prepared to receive pupils at her residence, 96. Liberty-street, where circulars also may be obtained. She has permission to refer to the following gentlemen:—

David M. Reese, M. D., No. 31 Howard-street.

Master, Dissessay & Brathers, 190, Pearl-street.

David M. Reese, M. D., No. 31 Howard-street.

Messrs. Disosway & Brothers, 190 Pearl-street.

Messrs. L. & W. Kirby, 47 Cedar-street.

Francis Hall, Esq., Office Commercial Advertiser.

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TIRE INSURANCE.—The Mutual Insurance Company of the City of New-York, incorporated 1798—Capital, \$350,000—continue the business of insurance against loss or damage by fire at the reduced rates of premium. Office, No. 52 Wall street.

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DIANO FORTES .- A superior quality of French Grand Action (rosewood and manogany rano Fortes, made with all the modern improvements, and the most fashionable and substantial style, of the hand omest wood in market, and are not surpassed, in point of one, strength and beauty, by any in this city. The above articles are just firished, and will be sold remarkably low. The public are invited to call and examin the stock of the subscriber. A. FINN, Manufacturer, 328 Washington, between Harrison and Jay st.

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A written guaranty of the same will be given to purchasers.

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THE WORLD!!-CONANT, 220 Grand street has low on hand, of the latest spring fashion, an excellent as-ortment of Silk Hats at \$2 25, \$2 50 and \$3-a reduction of 50 cents on each hat frem former prices. Also a superior article of Far Hat, for \$4, equal to any sold in the city for \$4 50 and \$5. The public are respectfully invited to call. A good assortment of Boy's Hats and Caps on hand. au23 2meod TTh&S CONANT, 220 Grand-st. near Allen.

TEXAS.-JONAS BUTLER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Galveston, Texas.
Refers to Daniel Lord, Jr., Esq.; John Anthon, Esq.;
J. Prescott Hall, Esq.; Griffen & Havens, Esqs.; Messis.
Posts & Main; R. C. Wetmore & Co.; J. V. Greenfield &
Co.; Walsh & Mallory; W. M. Johnson & Sons.
Mr. Butler will attend to Collections, Agencies, Land Titles, &c. Communications may be left at No. 20 John-street, or at No. 3 Gold-street, New-York. Letters directed to Texas must be postage paid to the Lines, or they will not be forwarded by the Postmasters in Louisiana. au30eod2m TOHN O. SARGENT, Commissioner

of Bankruptcy, to take the proof of deats, claims, &c. for the District of Massachusetts within the Southern District of New-York. Office No. 4 Wall-streat. \$293iaw4w\* A MERICAN LOCK DEPOT-The subscribers are constantly receiving supplies of American Locks, Latches, &c., and are now furnishing them at greatly reduced prices. Persons wishing to supply themselves, can be furnished to suit any thickness of doors. A seives, can be turnished to suit any thickness of doors. A competent person will be sent to any part of the city, or Brooklys, to take orders for a house, whenever required, and the locks warranted to give satisfaction. Orders from the country should state the thickness of doors, and whether they open to the right hand or left on entering.

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s30 ImD&W SAMUEL NOYES, III Fulton-st. Bolts, HINGES, &c.—Store Door Monkey-tail Bolts, all sizes, Shutter and Blind Hinges of every description. Clark's broad and narrow Batts, James's Screws. Strap Hinges, Trunk Locks, Handles, &c. and

Hardware generally. OUT AND PLAIN GLASS of every

description.—Girandoles, Frenchand English Porce-lain of all kinds, new Hait Lamps, Astrai Lamps and Shades of all sizes and patterns, from 15 to 20 per cent. saving to country merchants, hotels and families, in applying at STOUVENEL& CO.'S Factory, No. 29 Gold-street, and at store No. 35 John street, wholesale and retail.

All articles matched to any patterns. Goods sent to any partof the country free of package and cartage. \$22 Im\*

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warranted tight. Also, Smokey Chimneys warranted to be made to draw. No cure no pay.

If Cisterns repaired and warranted tight.

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tared from the best stock and warranted equal to any DAVENPORT & QUINCY.

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